the person celebrating the marriage to make out a certificate immediately after the ceremony, and in addition to his own signature, to "request" the parties to the marriage, and at least one of the wit nesses, to sign the same, which certificate, within one month after the date, is to be forwarded to the clerk of the city or courty, to be entered by him in a book open to public inspection, and all the entries in which are to be published at least once a month.

All this is very well; but suppose the parties and the witness so reques ed to sign this certificate should declue to do so; we do not see but that it is in their power to defeat the while registration and publication intended. The act ought to go further, and make the signing of such a certificate essential to the validity of the marriage. It is of no use to require this or that to be done unless the actual doing of it is secured by effectual penalties.

In allluding the other cay to the grand operations for filling up an extensive and important portion of the East River, undertaken under the auspices of Mayor Wood and the Common Council, we had occasion to refer to the Beard of Commissioners on Harbor Encroachments, sppointed by the Legislalature, and to the lines recommended by them as the limits beyond which no further erections should

be allowed in the way of bulkbeads or piers. . These lines have been adopted af er an examination conducted under the supervision of Professor Bache of the United States Coast Survey, and with the concurrence of Professor Bache, Colonel Tot ten, Chief-Engineer of the United States, and Commander Davis of the Navy, who acted as an advisory counsel to the Comm seis ners.

The report of the Commissioners is now before the Legislature, and, of course, it there encounters all sorts of opposition at the hands of those interested to defeat it.

In this emergency, we are glad to see that the merchants of New-York have come to the rescue. At a public meeting attended by our most eminent merchants, ship-owners and underwriters, resolutions have been adopted strongly in favor of the Commissioners' report, and a large Committee has been appointed to proceed to Albany to lay those resolutions before the Legislature.

THE LATEST NEWS. RECEIVED BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, March 31, 1857. The efficial announcement of the appointment of Mr. R. J. Wasker to the Governorship of Kansas and Mr. Stanton to the Secretaryship is made in The Union of

The President dismissed his many visitors this morning until to morrow, stating that the Cabinet would meet an hour earlier than usual, to consider special and

meet an hour earlier than usual, we construct highly important subjects Fleming B. Miller has been responsited District-Attorney of the Western District of Virginia.

There are one hundred and twenty applicants for the twelve or four een land-office appointments in Kansas. Gen. Cass has recovered sufficiently to attend the

Cabinet n estings.

Of the three wagon-roads provided for by the act of

Cabinet neetings.

Of the three wagon-roads provided for by the act of the last Congress, that lying between Fort Defiance, New Mexico, to the Colorado River, near the mouth of the Mejan (which river is the eastern boundary of California at that point), is not required to be constructed by contract, as are the others, although the work will be performed under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior. This road is about 400 miles in length, according to the information of gentlemen who are acquainted with the geography of the country, and for the construction of which the \$50,000 appropriated by Congress is deemed to be rafficient. It is important by reason of its connection with Missouri or Arkanisas.

Early in May a large body of troops under the command of Lieut. Colonel Johnson, let cavalry, will start from the western boundary of Missouri, on the parallel of 37 eeg. to run and mark the southern boundary of Newmenton. The country over which that line passes is mostly prairie, wall watered and presents but few obstacles to travelers. The wagons necessary to carry supplies for the troops, heavily ladened with provisions and stores, will compel the commander of the party to improve the creasing of the streams and level steep descents, to make a comparatively easy was for the trains. Thus it is conjectured there will be a good wagon way constructed from Western Miscouri to the eastern boundary of New-Mexico. Before reaching the latter the parallel of 57 deg. crosses the great trail leading from Independence to Sants Fé, which has been traveled for more than 30 years. After striking this trail there is a good road leading to Santa Fé or Albuquerque. For pendence to Santa Fé, which has been traveled for more than 30 years. After striking this trail there is a good road leading to Santa Fé or Albuquerque. Fort as is situated from 150 to 900 miles west ward these places, from either of which there is a road over which supplies for troops at the Fort have been transported, and which is pronounced by officers of the army who have traveled over it, a good wagon road During a year of scarcity in New-Mexico, the Com mandast at that military post was compelled to go westward of the Fert from 150 to 200 miles to the villages inhabited by the Mequia Indians, who raise larger supplies of grain than they consume, and are pesceable and inoffensive.

supplies of grein than they consume, and are peaceable and inoffensive.

Thus, when the southern boundary line of Kansas shall have been surveyed, there will be a good wagon road on this route, without much labor, to these Indian villages, which are only distant two hundred and fifty miles from the terminus of the Fort Defituce and Colorado wagon road. It is expected that orders will soon be given, and by midenamer men survived in its construction, and that the road can be constructed to the Colorado River, and the regist of the Superintendent be received in time to be a constructed to the Colorado River, and the real to Congress early in the next session.

From the west bank of the Colorado River there is good praying and water, and it is believed that the line of road will proceed up the Mejane River to its source, near the Tagon Pass. That portion of the read from the head of the Mejane River, through the Tagon Pass to the head of the San Joachin River, has already been traveled by the wagons of the settlers in the neighborhood of that Pass. On this line of road, from one hundred and fifty miles west of Missouri, lies the

one hundred and fifty miles west of Missouri, lies the country inhabited by the Cherokee Iodians, who raise a surplus of all agricultural products; and about one of all agricultural products; and about one hundred miles east of the Mexico settlements appear.

It is said that this route can be traveled as well in Vinter as in Summer.

From these statements, it appears that by next Win her there will be a good wagon road to the State of California, irrespective of the other two—the Fort Kearrey and El Paso, for which the act of Congress

The rejuctions to Mr. R. J. Walker are full.

The instructions to Mr. R. J. Walker are fun, clear and explicit, and in them are quoted the exact words of Mr. Buchanan's Inaugural, viz:

"It is the indispensable duty of the Government to secure to every resident inhabitant the free and independent expression of his opinion by his vote."

In this the Cabinet cordially concur. They and those who will shortly administer the affairs of Kansas, his work what there is nothing to prevent anch a result in

those who will shortly administer the affairs of Kansas, believe that there is nothing to prevent such a result in the ed. ption of the State Constitution, as the Legislative Assembly at their last session, repealed that portion of the election law which required a challenged order to take the oath to support the Fugitive Slave law. Gentlemen who have made personal inquiry restive to this subject have been assured that the Amministration and Mr. Waker will endeavor to carry out their promise in good faith, being fully impressed with the importance of the result.

Notice has been given by the British Post Office of the recent establishment of a packet communication with Crina, in connection with the overland India mail. Mails for China will accordingly be made up at the Ludon office on the 20th and 20th as well as on the 4th and 10th of each month.

FROM NEW-MEXICO-LATER PROM SONORA Sr. Louis, Tuesday, March 31, 1857.

San's Fe da'es to the Sth ult have been received. The Indian depredations were on the increase. Several skirmishes had occurred between the Mexi-cuss and the Indians, and numbers of both parties

were killed.

It is reported that Judge Hoppen and James Lucas and two other Americans had been killed by the Indiana near El Paso; and also that James Hubble, who had gone to Sonora to purchase mules, was killed by the Government party.

A letter from Santa Cruz River, dated February 30, says that if the people of Sonora had encouragement they would declare themselves independent of Mexico, and ask to be annexed to the United States. The country is overion with Indiana, who are robbing and mardering the people in every direction.

THE TRIAL OF THE REV. J. S. KALLOCH.

BOSTON To-sday, March 31 1857.

The trial of the Rev. J. S. Kalloc on the charge of adolery commenced this ference before the Court of Common Pleas, in Cambridge, Mr. Kalloch is defeeded by R. H. Dana, Chas. H. Train and H. W.

Paire.

The trial excites much interest. When the case was called at the opening of the Court a motion by defeadant's council for a postponement was disallowed, and this teen witnesses were called and a soon for the Commonwealth. Mr. Kalloch occupied a seat near his counsel, and appeared self-possessed, but rather pale

monwealth. Mr. Railoch occupied a counsel, and appeared self-possessed, but rather pale and colewors.

The indictment was read, charging him with the crime of adultery, committed on the 5th of January last, at the Leobmere Hotel, with a woman noknown. The first winess examined was the Rev. W. F. Holland, who testified to the fact that the defendant leatured before the East Cambridge Lyceum on the right in question. He declined to accept his (witness's) invitation to take test at his house, but preferred a room in this botel for the purpose of looking over his notes. Mrs. Griffin nineteen years old, wife of one of the proprietors of the house, testified to her curiosity being excited by a conversation which she overheard be tween the defendant and the unknown woman; she saw them, through a crevice over the door, kiss each other; she saw it women pinch defendant's cheeks, and induge in other affect; na's flitations, which led witness to suppose they were not married.

Mr. Epkra in B. Bailey, one of the proprietors of the house, testified that Mr. Kalloch cams to the house and in the evening. He introduced the lady with him as his wife and called for a private room, and a's for a warm whisky toddy, which he wished to be brought to him privately. The curiosity of this witness was also circited, and while Kalloch and his female friend were absent at the lecture, he had a door of the roum fixed partially open.

Without concluding Mr. Bailey's examination, the

without concluding Mr. Bailey's examination, the

Court acjourned till to morrow morning.

THE LATE MURDER IN BOSTON.

Boston, Tuesday, March 31, 1857.

The Coroner's inquest on the death of Waldo Wood has resulted in throwing no light on the murder. The verdict is to the effect that he died on Sanday morning, March 15, from state and blows inflicted by persons to the Jury unknown.

THE GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS AT BOSTON Bostos, Tuesday, March 31, 1857.

Mr. Austin will assume the duties of the Collector

ship of this port to morrow.

Mr. Bailey, the present Postmaster, will retain the effice until the expiration of his commission, which has

THE PROJECTED PURCHASE OF TERRIFORY

THE PROJECTED PURCHASE OF TERRIFORY FROM MEXICO.

New ORLEANS, Tuesday, March 31, 1857.

It is stated upon good authority, that, instead of the purchase of Lower California and Sonora our Government will conciliate the South by paying the designated sum of \$15,000,000 for the Isthmus of Tehnancepec. It is also romored that Season Benjamia has been offered an appointment for the purpose of accomplishing this purchase.

INDIA-RUBBER CASE DECIDED.

PROVIDENCE, Tuesday, March 31, 1857.

In the U. S. District Court for the District of Rhode Island, in the case of Charles Goodyear and other associates against Mesers. Bowen, Brown & Chaffee Judge Pitman to day delivered an elaborate opinion, and granted an absolute injunction upon the defendant from the manufacture of vulcanized rubber boots and shoes.

INDICTMENT OF A POST-OFFICE ROBBER.

TRENTON, N. J., Tuesday, March 31, 1857.

The Grand Jury of the United States Court to-day found a true bill against Eichard D. Vanarsdale, for robbing letters of money at the Somerville Post-Office, where he was a clerk. He will be tried in June.

VINCENNES, Ind., Thesday, March 31, 1857.
The engine-honse of the Evanaville and Crawfordsville Railroad at this place was consumed by fire this
morning, together with a valuable engine.

STEAMBOAT DISASTER.
CENCINNATI, Taesday, March 31, 1857.
The steamboat White Bluff, bence for Arkaneas
River was run into by a tow boat, and sunk at Cairo
on Friday night. The second clerk and one of the
firemen were drowned.

STEAM-BOILER EXPLOSION.

UTICA Tuesday, March 31, 1857.

A steam-boiler exploded this evening in Wooster's saw-mill, at Trenton, and killed a workman named Rand.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE

SENATE....ALBANY, March 31, 1857. To probibit the Clerks of the Courts of the State from

acting as attorneys.

To deprive County Judges of fees.

For the preservation of trout and deer.

To amend the general manufacturing law.

To incorporate the Rose Hill Savings Bank, at New.

In relation to the Kings County Alms-House and

Peritentiary.

To incorporate the Lake Erie and Michigan Ship-Canal Transit Company.

The nomination of James H. Bissell of Geneseo, Livingston County, as Physician to the Marine Hospital, was announced as confirmed.

ASSEMBLY.

The Assembly sat until a late hour last night, and after report, the New-York Police bill was made the special order for this evening.

Several sections, more or less important, were introduced and laid over.

The morning session was occupied in passing bills.

The following bills were passed:

To amend the charter of the Republic Fire Insurance Company.

Company.

To guard against the spread of postilential disease.

Relating to the borrowing of money by municipal

To incorporate the National Academy of Design.

Authorizing payment of certain loans.

Authorizing payment of certain loans.

Authorizing the extension of Second avenue, Brookyn, to Hamilton avenue.

In relation to faxes and assessments in Brooklyn.

To cetablish fire limits for the Eastern District of

Brooklyn.

To incorporate the Peoples' Steam Ferry Company
To incorporate the Homeopathic Medical Society.

THE WASHINGTON PESTILENCE .- Among the nu

erous guests of the National Hotel, Washington, during the late wholesale elaughter of rats by poisoning, and who were sufferers in common with Mr. Buchanen and hosts of others, were William W. Bacon and wife from New Haven, Conp., who left home in January, on a visit to New-Orleans, Havana, &c. On their arrival at Washington they stopped at the National, and on the second day after their arrival, both were taken suddenly and violently sick. Mr. B. soon partially recovered, although occasionally afflicted ever since and although Mrs. B. was sick the entire route, they with much effort, succeeded in reaching Mebile, Ala where Mrs. Bacon has been confied to her bed for more than a month at the Battle House. She is visited twice daily by two of the most skillful physicians in that city, who pronounce her recovery as exceedingly

loubtful.

Still More.—The attempt to attribute the several deaths and many sicknesses among the guests of the National Hotel, at Washington, to missma, seems not to be borne out by the symptoms of those who have

Among these are the Rev. Chas. H. Malcom and wife, of Newport, R. I. Their symptoms indicate arsenic, viz.: intense thirst and burning in the stomach, inveterate diarrhea, vomiting after taking food, red spots on the surface of the abdomen, &c. Such, too, ere said to have been the symptoms of those who sve died.

It does not appear that the rain-water in the tank near the roof was used except to supply the sleeping spartments. The water for cooking, &c., seems t have come from a reservoir under ground.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE GOVERNOR APPOINTMENTS BY THE GOVERNOR.
By at d with the advice and consent of the Senate.
LOAN COMMISSIONERS.—Washington, Peter Hid,
Augustus S Frank: Moarco. William R Modes, Philander M.
Crandall; Cortland, Samuel Weich, Henry B, Burr.
NOTARIES PUBLIC.—Washington, Asshel Wing.
PHYSICIAN TO MARINE HOSPITAL.—Daniel H. Bissell of Geneseo, Livingston County.

FROM ALBANY.

ALBANY, Tuesday, March 31, 1857.

Among the many ingenious modes of depleting the public Treasury, none is perhaps more generally successful than that which presents itself under the specious and plausible guise of appropriations for charitable institutions. Under this head parties have of late years procured bountiful approprintions, which, instead of satisfying the demand, bave only served to sharpen the appetite for more, until it has become a regular system in the plunder of the State Treasury. Chartitable and educational institutions are annually represented here by lobby agents, engaged in com-bining and log-relling bills through the Legislature. making appropriations for their support, the agents reward corresponding to the extent of such appro-priations. As the people are taxed for the sup-port of these charitable institutions, they have a right to inquire whether their bounty is faithfully and judiciously applied and I fear that close scrutiny would disclose, in some cases, an apparent want of capacity, if nothing worse, in the financial management of our public charities. Without going into a general examination of those institu-tions which have been subjects of State bounty, I propose to call the attention of the tax-ridden pub-lic to the management of the Deaf and Dumb In-

stitution located in your city.

A recent memorial from this institution, asking for an appropriation from the State of some \$28,000, induced a reference to a report made by the Board of Directors to the Legislature in March, 1854, in pursuance of a call upon them for specific information as to the sale of certain land, the purchase of a new site, &c , "and particularly who "there will be, at any time hereafter, any ap-"any part of the expense of such lands, improve-ments or buildings, or of the furnishing of the 'same, or any other expenses growing out of such 'sale, removal and rebuilding!"

The object of this call was to ascertain, if possi-

ble, whe her there was likely to be any let-up to the heavy demands of this institution upon the strong box of the State. In reply to the resolution, the Directors say that they sold lots between Forty-eighth and Fiftieth streets and the Fourth and Fifth avenues, as follows:

Applicable for building purposes. \$189.040
Estimated cost of buildings and improvements, according to plans annexed, about. 225,060

which will remain as an incumbrance on the build which will remain as an incumorance on the bind-ings and property when completed. The report of the Directors goes on to say, that "they expect to defray all the expenses above alluded to, from the proceeds of the sales of their former lands, leaving the institution with an amount of indebtediness as an incurbrance on their present property
equal to, or perhaps something larger than, that
which existed before the sale and was secured by "mortgage on the former site. This indebtedness,
it is confidently hoped, will be discharged without
the aid of any appropriation from the State."
This looks fair and hopeful, and quite unlike the
memorial now before the Legislature asking, as I

It will be seen that in case the estimated \$60,000 shall answer the purpose of finishing up the job, which seems to be very much doubted, the actual which seems to be very much doubted, the actual cost will have exceeded the original estimate by the modest little sum of \$166,350; and the Directors now estimate that the establishment when completed, instead of being in debt \$55,960, will owe the enormous sum of \$254,066 87. The lots, estimated at \$75,000, have been sold at private sale to persons not named for \$63,000. Why were they not sold at public auction, and who were the purchasers? chasers?

Our Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb is a very excellent and useful establish ment, and it is quite possible that its financial management has been unexceptionable; but in view of the very great disparity between the esti-mates and actual expenditure of the removal and rebuilding, it would seem due to the public that they have some explanation of the affair before responding to another call for additional funds.

Dr. Bissell, who recently received from Gov. King the appointment of Resident Physician at derstord that it is not his intention to make any removals of those holding places under his prede-

cessor, except for cause.

The bill to authorize the Second Avenue Railroad Company of your city to discontinue a portion of their track, and construct new tracks, which had passed the Senate, has been amended in the Assem-bly, so that the track shall come down Chatham

bly, so that the track shall come down Chatham square to and through Pearl street to Peck slip, instead of running on through Pearl street to Burling slip and thence back to Peck slip.

There are quite a large number of patriots here on the anxious seat about the New-York sppointments, among whom are several who have done the State, or themselves, considerable service already, and seem to think that the public interests would be subserved by their continuance in the arduous positions they now occupy. From all I can learn, Gov. King will be likely to take a different view of the subject, and come to the conclusion that these self-sacrificing citizens are entitled to discharge public service, and that their places

be filled by others. The Assembly passed a concurrent resolution The Assembly passed a concurrent resolution last night to proceed on Tuesday next to the election of a Superintendent of Public Instruction in place of Mr. V. M. Rice, whose present term is about to expire, and a Regent of the University in place of the late Robert Kelley. The Republican members of the Legislature have called a caucus for Thursday evening of this week to commute candidates for both these offices. Mr. Rice, the present Superintendent, and Mr. H. H. Van Dyck, formed of The Albert Affect are acadidate for ent superintendent, and Mr. H. H. Avan Dyck, formerly of The Albany Atlas, are candidates for the first office, and I believe there are one or two candidates in the city for the place of Regent. Their anxiety on the subject will soon be relieved. The New-York Police bill came up as a special order in the Assembly this evening, and the Charter the resure its will be reported back to the Secarte.

tor your city will be reported back to the Senate from the Committee on Cities and Villages tomorrow morning. I perceive that many doubts have been expressed as to the final success of these two measures. I think these doubts are not well founded; but a few days will put an end to speculation on the subject.

A large number of local and private bills were read a third time in the Assembly this morning and passed, and among others I noticed the passage of one bill which was much needed, allowing parties n suits to be witnesses.

A Noble Benefaction.—We have not for a long time beard of so noble and praiseworthy an act of private munificence as was brought to our notice on Saturday last by the excell-int Financial Secretary of the American Colonization Society. It was no less than a gift of \$25,000, in one sum, to the Colonization cause. The following letter from a mercantile firm in New-Orleans briefly letts the interesting story:

"Rev W. McLain, Secretary Amer. Col. Society.

"But Oblights, March 21, 1897.

"Dear Sin: At the request of our mutual friend, David Hunt of Rodney, Missiship, you will please ind inclosed draft of 'Union Bank,' this city, upon 'Bann of the Republic,' New York at 70 day,' duck, payable to your order, for Thershydee Theasand Dellars (#35.000), being a donation from Mr. Hunt to the 'Colonization Society,' Mr. Hunt is now full of years, and executor of his own benevolence. Flease advise him of the receipt of the within, and much oblige.

"Your, very respectfully. "Yours, very respectfu'ly.
"THOS. HENDERSON & PEALE."

It is due to the generous donor of the above princely sum to say that it is not the sole set of liberal support which he has performed for the philauthropic cause of Colonization. Of that cause he has ever been a de-Colonization. Of that cause he has ever been a devoted friend, and has given annually, during several years, Five Hundred Dollars, and a little more than a year ago be gave, at one time, Five Thousand Dol-[National Intelligences, March 30.] GOVERNOR WALKERS LETTER OF

WASHINGTON, March 30, 1857.

JAMES BUCHASAN, President of the United States. MY DEAR SIR: I have at your request reconsidered my determination as announced to you, declining your tender of the office of Governor of the Territory of Kansas. In view of the opinion now presented by you that the safety of the Union may depend upon the selection of the individual to whom shall be assigned the task of settling the difficulties which again surround the Kansas question, I have concluded that solemn sense of duty to my country requires me to accept this position. I am brought to this conclusion accept this position. I am prought to this conclusion with an unaffected diffidence in my own shifty, but with a fervent hope that the same overruling Providence which has carried my beloved country through so many perils will new attend and direct my sumile affects for her welfare, and that my course will not be provided by any portion of my fellow-citizens, is or not of Kanasa.

out of Kansas.
I unceretaid that you and all your Cabin concur in the opinion expressed by me, that the actual bona fide resicen s of the Territory, by a fair and regular vote, unaffected by fraud or violence, must be permitted, in adopting their state Constitution, to decide for themselves what shall be their social institutions. for themselves what shall be their social institutions.
This is the great fundamental principle of the act of Congress organizing that Territory, affirmed by the recent decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, and is in accordance with the views uniformly entertained and expressed by me throughout my public I centemplate a peaceful settlement of this question

I centemplate a peaceful settlement of this question by an appeal to the intelligence and patriotism of the whole Leople of Kansas, who should all participate freely and fully in this decision, and by a majority of whose vote the determination must be made, as the only proper and constitutional mode of adjustment. I contemplate no appeal to military power, in the hope that my countrymen of Kansas, from every section, will submit to a decision of this matter by a full and fair vote of a majority of the people.

I will go, then, and endeaver thus to adjust these difficulties, in the full confidence, so strongly expressed by you, that I will be sustained by all your own high authority, with the cordial co-operation of all your Cabinet.

Very respectfully, your friend
R. J. WALKER.

MINNESOTA.

REMOVAL OF THE CAPITAL, &c. Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

ST. PAUL, Minnesota, Feb. 27, 1857. A brief stay in this metropolis of the North-West suggests a few notes which may be deemed of interest. The Territorial Legislature is now in session, and the measures before it looking to the advantage of individuals and of cities in embryo, are innumerable. When these are simply got up for gas, without any intention of being made of practical account, they are allowed to pass without opposition: but if of serious import, they sometimes meet with a stiff resistance. The politics of Minnesota are so equally divided between the two great parties, that it remains quite uncertain what will be the political aspect of the new State when it enters upon its majority. In the present Legis-lature the popular branch is Republican by one

or two majority, while the Council has a like majority the other way.

But ordinary party lines are at present over-thrown in the division of opinion and action growing out of the removal of the capital from St. Paul to St. Peter, which has recently become a law. "No other subject here excites so much interest and bitterests." The St. Paul press is furious on the subother subject here excites so much interest and bitterress. The St. Paul press is furious on the subject, and evidently accepts very unwillingly this inversion of the old maxim of "robbing Peter to pay
Paul." The main argument relied upon by the opponents of the removal is the want of rightful authority on the part of the Legislature—such authority, as they allege, not being contained in the
organic act of Congress. The Attorney-General, in
an opinion furnished by request to the Legislature,
takes this ground, and gives the cold shoulder very an opinion furnished by fequest to the Legislature, takes this ground, and gives the cold shoulder very emphatically to the doctrine of Squatter Sovereignty. It is also attempted to throw odium upon the party of removal by charges of corruption and brikery. It is said that lots and stock in the new City of St. Peter, now containing only some 500 to 700 inhabitants, have carried through the measure of removal. That our Legislature, surrounded by the temptations peculiar to a country where fortunes are sometimes built up in a year or two, is not more immaculate than Congress or the legislative bodies of the States is not improbable. legislative bodies of the States is not improbable. That the proprietors of St. Peter should have been willing to use other arguments than those growing out of its sentral position comes within the list of supposable cases; and that his Excellency the Governor, who is a large shareholder in the new capital, may have used his personal and political influence for the passage of the bill is barely possible.

On the other hand, that St. Paul has not always the service of the desired property of the service of the state of the samples as the sect of

been unmindful of its advantages as the seat of Quarantine, is in town, and will soon enter upon the discharge of his responsible duties. It is understord that it is not his intention to make any their growing strength they should have united to deal a blow in return, is perhaps no more than

> A brief look at the "assembled wisdom" of the Territory conveyed the impression that the members would compare very favorably with other legis-lative bodies that I have visited, for intelligence and decorum. They will probably average less in age than the New-York Legislature—say from 30 to 40. There is among them less inattention to business apparent than in the American Congress, though the smallness of the number-some 40 the lower house-ought to account, in large measure, for the greater degree of order. They have no pages, and there is of course none of that clapping of hands or striking of papers on the desk to call the attention of those messengers, which so confuses the House and strikes so unpleasantly on the ear of the visitor at Washington.

> Our Representatives, however, are not behind hand in imitating some of the bad manners of mem pers of Congress. Yesterday one of the gentlemen from Dakota, in replying to a charge of another member, said he "should treat it as the man did "when he was kicked by a jackass—consider where
> "t came from," and further, declared said charge
> as "false as hell," at which point the speaker
> promptly rapped him to order. At other times promptly rapped him to order. At other times members, like overtasked school-boys, amuse them selves by throwing wads of paper at each other. To-day one of them, through the arm-chair, subsided to the floor, and while gathering himself and the fragments up, a brother legis lator objected to a motion being made while Mr.

> T— had the floor.
> Public opinion in the Territory, I have no doubt, inclines to favor a division east and west, on or near the 46th parallel, on our admission as a State, instead of the north and south line fixed by the bi which passed the House. A wiser arrangement would be to adopt both lines of division, and organize into a State a region of some 40,000 to 50,000 square miles. But the anxiety to avail itself of the advantages of admission to the Union will doubtless lead Minnesota to overcome any fastidious solicitude with reference to boundaries.
>
> The Winter in this Territory is said to have been

unusually severe-more snow and wind than usual. And in these respects the southern portion has Superior regions the cold has been less intense, and there has been less snow than farther south. Such, at least, is the report of persons bailing from that direction.

St. Paul, notwithstanding the removal of the capital, will be a great, and some day a beautiful city. So also will St. Anthony, with its trans-Mississippi neighbor, Minneapolis. Real estate in all these places has already reached an almost fabulous figure, and the immigrant with small means must of necessity pitch his tent in some of the vounger interior towns of the Territory. D. H. F.

EAST TENNESSEE.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune. BRADLEY Co., East Tenn., March 26, 1857.

Twenty years ago, the section of Tennessee from which I write formed a part of the Cherokee Nation, and was still in the possession of its aboriginal inhabit aute. Already, at that time, the pale-faces had crowded upon these pleasant hunting-grounds of the Indians; already the action of the Legislature of

Georgia had resulted in the order for the forcibie removal of the Cherokees by the Government of the United States, in defiance of the will of a majority, who repudisted the treaty made by the party.

These twenty years have worked a revolution, the magnitude of which can only be appreciated by those who succeed to the homes of the Indians, and who have seen the changes from a wilderness to a well-cul tivated and populous country. For many years the cettlers were shut in from all intercourse with the outer There was seither market nor outlet for the

world. There was teither market nor outlet for the products of a most ferrie soil, except by transportation in wagons, over rough roads, for hundreds of miles. Corn was worth but ten cents a bushel, and a bushel of corn would scarcely pay for a pound of nails.

All has been changed through the agency of the Railroad; and now East Tennessee, in all its length and breacht, is no longer a terra incognita, but can be reached and traversed in a little over three days from New York. In material accurateges, climate, fertility of soil coal and minerals with accessibility to all the

breached and traversed in a little over three days from New York. In material advantages, climare, fertility of soil, coal and minerals with accessibility to all the markets of the North and South, East Tennessee is as highly favored as any equal portion of the Union.

The Georgia Railroads, from Charleston and Savannah, with their connections, pase along our Southern border to Memphis, on the Mireisappi, and to Nash wille, while the line of road dectined to become the "great through route" from New York to New-Orleans traverses the whole length of East Tennesse, from Bristolo, on the Virginia border, to its intersection with the Georgia State Road at Datton. From Bristolto Lynch burg, crossing the Alleghantes and Blue Ridge, the road is in operation, and a section between Knoxville and Bristol of about fifty miles, and another between Lynchburg and Gordonsville of fifty nine miles—both to be completed within a year—will give a direct and centinuous line of railroad, by which the distance be tween Washington City and New-Orleans will be shortened over three hundred miles.

East Tennessee embraces an extent of country over two hundred miles in length from north-east to southwest, lying between the Alleghanies on the east and the Cumberland Mountains on the west. The Tennessee River, with its larger branches, waters the whole extent of the valley, navigable for boats for hundreds of miles and giving ready access to the immense coaliseds of the Cumberland Range.

The climate, though expricious, is generally mild and genial. Flowers bloom in the open air in most seasons, till Christmas, and the Spring is usually farenough acvanced to commence planting early in March. Our garden flowers, and the peach brees, have for some time greeted our eyes with their beautiful bloasoms—early vegetables are out of the ground, and every sgricultural labor for the corn-planting in active progress. The first snow of the past Winter fell on the 18th of January—and once since snow fell to the depth of two inches, but vanished the foll

People.

There is none of the prejudice against Northern men

There is none of the prejudice against Northern men in East Tennessee which exists in many other portions of the South. They are warmly invited to settle in the country, and by their enterprise and capital, aid in the development of the great resources so abundantly placed here by nature. In this country, there are but 500 slaves against 12,000 whites; and this is but a type of East Tennessee in regard to the "Institution." Not one in twerty of the farmers depend upon negro labor, but, as at the North, every man does his own work.

While the great valley of East Tennessee is equaled by few portions of the Union in fertility of soil and salubrity of climate, it is richer in mineral wealth than any other part of the United States of equal extent. The meatersheave veins of copper-ore in America are undoubtedly those known as the "Ducktown Mines," in the adjoining County of Poik. The want of roads, by which to bring the ores to market, together with the too prevalent spirit of speculation, has retarded the development of these immense deposits of copper; but the time is not distant when obstacles will be removed, and the wealth now locked up in the mountains become available to the world. As yet the field is fresh and full of premise.

The most valuable discovery of mineral is in the

and full of premise.

The most valuable discovery of mineral is in the The most valuable discovery of mineral is in the little valley where I am residing, and not two miles distant from the East Tennessee and Georgia Railroad. Here has been discovered an outcope of lead ore (galena—sulpharet of lead). The mine has been opened to the depth of twelve or fifteen feet from the surface; and the ore found in the greatest abundance in large masses of simost pure sulpharet. It is in the limestone formation, and the ore accompanied with heavy spar, or sulphare of barytes, said to be the best indication of permanent veins of lead ore. In fact, there can be no doubt that this is one of the richest mines of lead in the United States. For miles the indications of extensive deposits of galena are to be seen, and it is the opinion of scientific men who have visited this valley, that its lead-mines will prove superior to those of North Western Illinoiz. The small cost of mining and smelting lead ore, not exceeding \$15 to \$20 per tun of metal, shows a margin for profit (lead now being worth \$130 per tun) that cannot fail to attract capital to this new field of enterprise. field of enterprise.

BRIDGE TO BROOKLYN.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune. Sin: A bridge across the East River has long been regarded by thirking men as an inevitable necessity. between the two cities cannot be much longer performed by ferry-boats without seriously endangering life and materially obstructing the navigation of the river. In ten years from this time it will require double the present number of boats and at least one, if not two bridges to meet the wants of the public.
THIRD WARD.

FIRES.

FIRE IN MONROE STREET-A WOMAN BURNED TO DEATH-FIREMAN RUN OVER.

About 12 o'clock last night a fire broke out in an old frame house in Monroe street near Catharine. The damage was but little.

A Mrs. Peterson, occupying the second story, was burned to death. Her body was not discovered until the fire was extinguished.

As Hose Company No. 33 was proceeding to the fire

through Chatham street, John S. Clayton, one of the members, fell and was run over, the wheels of the carriage fracturing his ribs. He was conveyed to his residence by the Company, and medical aid was sum-

FIRE IN TENTH AVENUE.

The alarm of fire at 71 o'clock last evening, was ocseioned by the burning of a wood-shed, adjoining the frame house No. 386 Tenth avenue. The fire communicated to the dwelling, causing \$50 damage. The premises are owned by Chas. Nimmo, and insured for 800 in the Marine Insurance Company.

GLENWOOD TANNERY DESTROYED BY FIRE.-This extensive manufactory, located near Tunkhannock, Pa, and owned by Mr. Eston of that place and Mesers. Young & Schultz of this city, caught fire at 10, o'clock a. m. last Sunday and was burned to the ground. About 3,000 sides of leather ready for market were also destroyed. Total loss about \$40,000. Inused for \$23,000 in this city.

Town Elections in Westchester County .- The election of town officers of the several towns of Westchester County took place yesterday, and as far as could be ascertained, everything passed off quietly. The vote cast is represented not to have been so large as at the last State election. In Eastchester, Darius Lyon, the Democratic candidate for Supervisor, and others on the same ticket, were believed to have about 200 majority over George Archer and others. In New-Rochelle, Thaddeus Davids, the present Supervisor and people's candidate for reclection, was re ported last evening to have a good majority over States Barton, the Democratic candidate. In Mamaroneck, the election of John Morrell, jr., the present Supervisor, was conceded by his opponents at an early hour last evening, and John E. Marsuall, the present Supervisor (Dem.) of Rye, was without doubt reflected over his opponent, Mr. Provocat.

ADVANTAGE OF HAVING THREE WIVES -John S. ADVANTAGE OF HAVING THREE WIVES—John S. Sprague has escaped punishment at Portland, Me., by being proved more guilty than he was charged with in the indictment. He was tried by the Supreme Court for bigamy last week, and the fact of his having had two wives was clearly established, when his counsel introduced evidence to prove that he already had one wife when married to the other two; and as the indictment was based upon the assumption that the second marriage was the first and legal marriage, it was held that no bigamy was committed, because Sprague was the legal husband of neither. So he was acquitted. THE HUNDRED-MILE VILLAINY.

As the recent outrageous cruelty to horses is a now feature in gambling depravity, we give the following detailed account of it from The Albany Statemen, written by some one who evidently glories in the shameful transaction. It will be observed that one of the horses was the property of the Honorable Andrew Sheeban, member of the Assembly from the Fourth Ward in this city: The excitement manifested by all classes of our eith

The excitement asanifested by all classes of our citizers so to the result of the race of one hundred miles,
and which seemed to pervade the entire community,
acressed toward night, and State streat was through
with people until long after sundown. All kinds of
rumers were put in circulation, and from their contradictory character it was impossible to arrive at any
satisfactory conclusion. Even the last dispatches from
Utica prove to have been incorrect in nearly every pacticular. Knowing the interest which had been excited
by this center, we made sarrangements for an accurate report of the time, &c., and below we give in
detail everything of interest connected with the race.

The match was made several weeks since between
Andrew Da'ton and Samuel H. Taylor, for \$2,500, Mr.
Dalton to use his own horse and Mr. Taylor to have
the privilege of selecting any horse be should see fit.
Mr. T exercising the privilege thus conceded to him,
selected a horse owned by the Hon. Andrew Szeeh an,
one of the Kepresentatives from New York in the present Assembly, and in due time both horses were put in
traiting for the contest.

ent Assembly and in due time both horses were put in training for the contest.

Mr. Dalton's horse is between nine and ten years of age, and is valuable on account of his speed, having shown 2:22 on the track. He is from good steck, and is in every respect a fire animal. The Taylor horse is even years of age, and comes from blood steck—being sired by Eclipse from a Messenger mare. He was bred in Westobester County, where his then owner used him to draw a coal cart, and kept him at such service until he was purchased by Mr. Sheehan, when, for the first time, he was divien to harness. His greatest speed is three minutes.

The horses started from Gallup's Hotel, Washington street, yesterday morning at 5 o'clock, according to the Judge's time.

street, yesterday morning at 5 o'clock, according to the Judge's time.

The start was good, both horses coming up at the word rearls side by side. After leaving the pavement they increased their speed, the horses very much animated and manifesting a desire to travel. At 64 o'clock they passed through Schemetady, 15 miles from this city. Amsterdam, 30 miles from this city, was passed at 9 o'clock and 20 minutes. Founds, 43 miles from this city, was passed at 10 o'clock, both horses in excellent condition, and reither appearing fired from the task they had already accomplished. Fort Plain, 60 miles from this city was reached at 10 o'clock and 45 mianutes, the horses having traveled full 10 miles per hour up to this point. Little Falls, 73 miles from this city, at 12 o'clock, and Herkimer, 80 miles from this city, at 12 o'clock, and 50 minutes.

The horses at this time, although they showed signs of being romewhat fired, were to all appearance in

The herees at this time, although they showed signs of being somewhat tired, were to all appearance in good core tion to accomplish the remaining twenty niles, and passed Illian, 82] miles from this city, at 1 o'ctock and ten minutes. Soon after leaving the place the Dalton horse began to flag, and his driver noticing it, concluded to stay his progress, and on reaching Frankfort. 87 miles from this city, stopped and put his horse in the stable, where he was given every attention that could possibly be rendered.

Mr. Taylor upon observing that Mr. Dalton had withdrawn checked the speed of his horse, put on his blankets and walked along the road a distance of eleven miles, until reaching the outsairts of Utica, when he received information that Mr. Dalton's horse, heing very much refreshed, had again been put upon

eleven miles, until reaching the outskirts of Utica, when he received information that Mr. Dalton's horse, heing very much refreshed, had again been put upon the road, and was coming along at a good pace. The blankets were removed from the Taylor horse, and having been well rested he received the word with spirit and started off at a rapid pace, passing through Utica at 4 o'clock and forty-five minutes, about two miles ahead of the Dalton horse, and reached Whiteshoro at 5 o'clock and twenty-two minutes, having accomplished the entire distance of one hundred miles in twelve hours and twenty two minutes! atter having walked eleven miles of the distance! The Dalton horse belose reaching Whiteshoro was checked and walked rearly a mile.

Both horses on reaching Whiteshoro were properly cared for, and were in good condition, save being tired. They gave no indication of having sustained any injuries from the great task they had accomplished, and we are amured by their owners are held as more valuable to-day than when they started upon the roce. The Taylor horse will probably reach this city to mornow from Utica, and although we have no positive information as to the Dalton horse, we presume he will come at the same time, when an opportunity will be afforded our citizens to take "a sight" at them.

As an evicence of the great endurance of the Taylor horse, we may state that the last half mile of the race was trotted in two minutes: and between Fort Plain and Herkimer, 12½ miles, were trotted inside of an hour.

The roads were in very bad condition, and in some

and Herkimer, 12½ miles, were trotted inside of an hour.

The roads were in very bad condition, and in some places were obstructed by heavy snowdritts. The house carried about 300 pounds.cach, and we are assured by one of the judges who accompanied them that during the entire distance neither of the horses were toucted with a whip.

A party accompanying them had made arrangements for relays, so as to travel the distance with four horses, and although they were as good as could be found, not one of them could keep up with the contestants for the 25 miles. The horses were watered at several points along the road, as the drivers deemed it advisable, and at no time between this city and Herkimer were over 300 yards apart. Mr. Taylor never got out of his suiky between this city and Whitesboro, and on reaching the end of the journey, remarked that he felt "in condition to walk 30 miles."

At all points along the route the greatest excitement.

At all points along the route the greatest excitement was manifest. Crowds of men, women and obliden were on the road, and seemed to partake of the interest which the contest bad created. At Utica thousands of people had assembled in the streets through which the horses were to pass, and we are informed by a gentlemen from that city he has never seen anything to equal it. So at Whitesboro; it appeared as though the whole country around had "come to town" to see the borses and be present at the termination of the

The statement that there was an objection offered to

The statement that there was an objection offered to the giving up of the stakes, is without foundation, as Mr. Dalton conceded that he had lost the race, and the winning party was entitled to the money.

This is the greatest race on record nothing of the kind ever having been attempted before—and the speed shown by the horses surprises everybody. Even in the hundred mile races over a Course, the time has not been equaled, and had the same speed been kept up to the end of the journey as was shown to Herkimer, the hundred miles would have been trotted in a little over nine hours.

Eggs CONSUMED IN ENGLAND,-In the statistics of

British commerce, the home production is put down at

75,000 tuns annually, which are valued at \$15,000,000.

The importation of eggs for eight years, ending with 1847, ranged from 96,000,000 in 1840 to 77,500,000 in 1817, and the importations of the succeeding years are given in the following table:

| Number | Number | Number | 1848 | 88,012,585 | 1852 | 109,191,235 | 1848 | 57,745,849 | 1853 | 123,456 678 | 1855 | 195 689,(60 | 1854 | 121,195 238 | 1851 | 115,526,246 | 1855 | 100,005,396

The first six months of 1856, 68,062,600. Tais was nearly 14,000,000 in excess of the number received in the first six months of 1855, but not so large as in 1854. The imports of eggs in 1854 were, from

Up to the 8th August, 1854, eggs were entered by number; but since that they have been entered by cubic feet, internal measurement. In order to reduce the whole to a uniform standard, 200 eggs are estimated to be packed in one cubic foot. The duty

charged is 8d. per cubic foot of eggs from foreign countries, and half that duty from British possessions. In the metropolis the egg trade is a very important branch of commerce, giving employment to sixty egg merchants and salesmen on a large scale, exclusive of number of shopkeepers who sell eggs. These salesmen distribute the boxes of eggs over the various consuming localities in light carts. The principal importation of Eggs is from Belgiu

Quantities of Portuguese eggs are occasionally im-ported into England by the Penineular Mail steamers. The eggs of the Spanish fowls, being very large, are much esteemed, and valued at ld. to lid. each. Spain in ports a certain quantity from the French Province of Oran, in Algeria. The eggs of the Eedouin fowle are sold in the European markets at 5d. to 6d. the dozen.

sold in the European markets at 5d. to 6d, the dozen. The supplies of eggs sent from Ireland to Liverpool, and thence into the manufacturing districts, are enormous, frequently exceeding 1,000,000 a day. They are packed with straw in crates, boxes, or hampers. The crates contain from 6,000 to 8,000 eggs, the boxes about 2,500. Sometimes large boxes contain 13,000 or nore eggs. In 1852, 9 260 tuns of Irish eggs were import

Liverpool, and it is estimated that that is not more than one fifth of the product of that island.